

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Carolinian.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Congress immediately after the expiration of the day of fourth, earnestly engaged the business then. On yesterday the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was defeated. On motion of Mr. Orr the vote was reconsidered and to-day the bill passed with the objectionable amendments and propositions thrown aside. A bill like this can summon to the contest many of the antipodal squadrons and elements that other measures have not the power to marshal. The opponents of the administration, the economists, the disappointed men, who have need of dollars anciently appropriated for their respective localities, and the many who vote for a bill as the best they could get, will bring into action a sufficient force for reconsideration. However, as the bill is now only partially considered, as the Senate has to make liberal additions to it which is always done, the usual resort of all appropriation bills, especially the Deficiency and the General Appropriation, will go to the Committee of Conference, and then compromise their respective claims, and take what they can get, if they cannot get what they want.

The Senate, after listening to the Nebraska excitement and threatenings of the Northern abolitionists, have reversed their vote on the insane bill, supporting the veto by a majority of six. It is the opinion that the Home-stead bill will pass the Senate at the first opportunity. I hear it stated that the President will sign it without hesitation. It is yet to be done.

Congress will have but little time to dispose of all these, should the appropriation bill be pushed through, which is not at all probable. The District appropriations were defeated, which has caused much resentment towards the present Congress. Some attribute it to a refusal to aid the Know-Nothings; others bring the opposition of outside pressure against the Treasury as the objection; we have the money, and the protecting it from outright depreciation is the adoption. The great rejoicings throughout the land were unexpected; the tolling of bells, the feeling and humiliation that was so devoutly aroused by those who looked to the aggressive power of slavery, have not yet developed the proceedings that took place on the 4th of July. Every portion of the country seems to have joined in the gladness inspired by the day, commemorating it in the usual manner.

The news from New Hampshire is more favorable to the election of the Nebraska men, or such a demonstration as to prevent the selection of any one under the present obstinate proceeding.

Kansas is the point to which emigration is directing its westward ho; and soon the great Far West will be peopled with a race judging from the public demonstrations, as determined against abolitionism and its attendant evils.

The city is now becoming pretty much such a city as its founders contemplated for the seat of government—free from the noise and jostle of a commercial town. All have left that expected anything from the droppings of the treasury, and have gone to the springs to recruit for the next session.

Cholera—Narrow escape from being buried alive.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of Manepy, Jaffna, Ceylon, April 12th, furnishes the following thrilling accounts:

"I have alluded to the prevalence of cholera. The ravages of the disease in the parish of Manepy have been fearful. I never before realized the presence of death as for some time when the pestilence was at its height. In some instances the attack seemed to be nothing but death itself from the outset, and the victim was hurried into the grave within six hours, and even less, from the time of the first appearance of the disease. The people have such a fear of having a corpse in the house that they bury as soon as possible after the breath has left the body, and in some cases, we have reason to believe, even before life is extinct. Several instances of this kind have been reported, and in regard to the death of some of the native Christians by this disease, we have had most painful suspicions and fears.

"I will mention one or two authentic cases where persons narrowly escaped being buried alive, as such instances may not be without use as warnings, even in America: One occurred in February, in a village (Aslavory) adjoining Manepy. A person who was attacked with cholera requested his friends not to bury him at once if he died, but to wait for some time. He died within eight or nine hours, as was supposed, when his friends, without regarding his plainly expressed wish, prepared for the interment; but one of them, having recalled the dying man's request, delayed the funeral three or four hours. Meanwhile the body moved, and the man asked for coney or gnel; the heat of the body returned, and the man has since regained his usual health. Again, only a few Sabbaths mornings since, a teacher in the Sabbath school at this station—which school, by the way, has been entirely hroken up for more than three months by the cholera—pointed out to me a little girl, a member of his class, who was supposed to have died; but as it was late in the afternoon she was wrapped in a mat—nearly all are buried here without coffins of any sort—and the corpse left till morning for interment. During the night the poor little creature revived so much as to complain of the cold, and to ask for food, when she was cared for, and has since become so well as to be able to attend the Sabbath and day schools.

A Big Leger.—It appears that California is not the only State in the union in which big nuggets of precious metal are found. A few days ago, a mass of gold weighing 1,480 pennyweights, and worth \$1,410,70, was taken from the McCormick mine, in Columbus county, Georgia. It was extracted nearly from the surface of the earth, from a vein of great depth and richness.

The Enterprise.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Fri. Morning, July 14, 1854.

AGENTS. E. W. GARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-sts., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent. A. M. PEDEN, at Fairview P. O., Greenville District, is our Agent, for that place and vicinity. WM. BAILEY, at Pleasant Grove, Greenville District, is our authorized Agent. N. W. SMITH, at Merrittsville, Greenville District is our authorized Agent.

BUDGET OF NEWS.

Dr. SAMUEL O. EARLE, Esq., has retired from the management of the Anderson Gazette, JOHN V. MOORE is now sole editor.

THERE has been a fire in Spartanburg.—There are mad dogs in Columbia, as well as mad people.

SENATOR McQUEEN has returned to Washington.

The crew of a Swedish Brig are reported to have discovered an Arctic Continent, only two of the adventurous navigators survived their great discovery—and of these, one has since died, and the other gone crazy.—The only article which they are said to have rescued from those frozen regions is the remains of an "old shirt-tail."

THERE is a man expected in Washington named Lovatt, who beats Orphans out of sight. He plays tunes upon rocks and makes bees "discourse most excellent music."

THE Augusta case Bridge has been decided in favor of the City Council.

MADAM SONTAG, the celebrated vocalist, died recently in the city of Mexico of cholera. She was taken ill a few moments before she would have appeared in Lucrezia Borgia.

THE Cholera is prevailing to some extent in almost all the cities in Union. Cistern water is said to be a preventive of this terrible malady.

THE citizens of Georgetown are contemplating the construction of a Canal from the Sampit to the Santee River.

A WRITER in a Mississippi paper, recommends the planters to pack their cotton in hogsheds instead of bagging.

THE independence of Canada was recently advocated in the British House of Lords by the Earle of Ellenborough.

THE National Intelligencer predicts, that in 1856 the whigs will elect to the Presidency some sterling old school national whig.

THERE were 168 deaths in Baltimore last week.

THE unhappy Mexicans seem to grow daily more and more discontented with Santa Anna and his government.

THERE has been a great fire in Philadelphia, which originated on the night of the 5th inst., in the National theatre, destroying that building, the Chinese museum and other buildings, and property to the amount of one million or more dollars.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of last week I see your correspondent "Fair Play," puts a number of queries to the minority on the question of the Baptist Female College. I suppose he is disposed to keep up the record true and unmistakable—a thing for which the minority themselves professed to have a wonderful hankering at the outset. But you may rest assured that the day is not very far distant, when they will be disposed to harm the record, and have all their present actings and doings upon this College question forgotten. The position some of them occupies upon various points, would not suit many others but themselves, and it will soon be found to suit them as little as any one else. All they have to do to become exceedingly leg weary, is to just hold on where they now are. The people are looking in and notching down indelibly, many passing events, and long before the present generation shall have passed away—there are many now living who won't know themselves, without first biting their own finger. It is somewhat of a case, springly, that the owner of the Glens Springs Episcopal Female College, while laboring to build up that Institution (a thing which all admit he has a right to do) holds on to a trusteeship in the Greenville academies, and by his action indirectly says, "You shall have a rival College spring up here. Although he can't be ignorant of the fact that three-fourths of the people of the Town, and I think it will be universally admitted that more than nine-tenths of the people of the country are exceedingly desirous that it should be done.

It won't do to say in reply that he too wants the college in Greenville, and that it is only the transfer of the Academy lands to which he objects. The majority, each man of them, have rights in the academy lands, equal to his own, and as they compose full three-fourths of the community, they think and will continue to think, that they have almost as much right to their say-so, as the one-fourth who oppose. The time was when friends, good friends thought that a resignation as trustee would

have come in most appropriately. It was looked for. But that means of escape is now cut off. The parties to the bill in Equity are made up. The protestants have their three names affixed. The record in this, as well as in many other respects will stand.

The 6th question of your correspondent "Fair Play" is full of meaning. It runs this wise, "are these men who promised to cease opposing as soon as an unmistakable majority of the people was ascertained to be in favor of the transfer, concerned in the Equity court opposition?" I would only say that I have heard it confidently asserted repeatedly, that that pledge had been made unequivocally more than once, by one of the individuals whose name now stands arrayed amongst the three protestants. He may be able to explain this seeming want of a redemption of his pledge—I cannot, and yet the record will be complete without it. I suppose of course, it will be forthcoming in due season.

OGLETHORPE.

For the Southern Enterprise.

Mr. Editor:—Anderson being a competitor of Greenville for the Female College, uses those weapons with which she tried to defeat the Furman University at this place but the prudence and firmness of an able faculty hath dispelled those evil forebodings and nothing is more requisite at this time than a vigorous and united effort to secure the greatest boon that was ever offered to mothers. If Female education at home, like heavenly blessings in disguise, steals imperceptibly on the soul, improves the intellect, and makes great men from much greater and better materials, educated mothers, who so cautious who so loath to every virtuous principle, as to desire to throw our weight and influence against the interest of our own Mountain home to secure perpetuity in scholarships, to less formidable reveals less numerically and entirely inferior in local advantages; and the misconception of the advantages to be derived from the proximity of the College to the Furman Institute is a strategy to drive us from our local advantages and locate it in their Eden's Garden, after our expulsion. A brother's protection, a brother's society, and a brother's tender solicitude for an affectionate sister, would, in the absence of a father, constitute him the guardian of her personal reputation.

It is indeed strange that those calling themselves christians, no matter of what denomination should refuse to aid the progress of Female education, and with an illiberality not extended to any by the Baptist and with boasting refusal to lend even their best wishes in a laudable enterprise. Such unfortunate divisions, none gave quietus to the conscience, nor worth to the man, and many of our oldest, as the Editor of the Mountaineer would think most reputable citizens, and his sixty subscribers only 800 dollars, whilst a lady of 3 weeks date will give 500, it is folly to give wise without a proper appreciation of Female Education.

GREENVILLE.

For the Southern Enterprise.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ASTRONOMY.

It was probably a clear evening in Autumn, when the sun had sunk beneath the western horizon, and night had thrown her dark shade, upon the earth, that the Psalmist, after gazing up into the blue vault of heaven, gave vent to one of the most remarkable expressions of humility and gratitude, that, perhaps, ever emanated from the pen of an inspired writer—"O! Lord who is man that Thou art mindful of him?" The Psalmist must have had, comparatively speaking, a very imperfect knowledge of the science of astronomy. Yet we must not suppose that he looked on the numerous stars, that glittered over the broad expanse of heaven, as mere ornaments or lights; which the Creator had placed for the convenience and purposes of this earth. But by the aid of divine inspiration, and, perhaps, the many observations he had made, from the time he was an humble shepherd watching his flocks by night, he was enabled to view them in their true light; as worlds of vast proportions, scattered throughout the immensity of space, and wisely concluding, that the Almighty would not have made such immense worlds without placing creatures of intelligence upon them, to admire and adore the works of their Creator; it is no wonder that he thus expressed his astonishment that the Almighty would condescend to take knowledge of man, a mere worm of the dust; or even this earth, which is only an atom in the great works of creation.

The science of astronomy, as history informs us, "has, in all ages, engaged the attention of the poet, the philosopher, and the divine, and been, the subject of thier stay and admiration." Although there were many very important discoveries, made in this science, at different periods of the world, yet it did not arrive to any degree of perfection, until about the 15th century. Since that time, by the invention of large telescopes, and the untiring labors of more modern astronomers, it has attained to such a degree of perfection, as to fill the mind with wonder and amazement.

Of all the subjects presented to the mind of man, there is none so sublime as astronomy, and the most sublime. When, by the demonstrations of this science, we are enabled to contemplate millions of worlds, a thousand times larger than this earth, some, of which, are moving at the amazing velocity, of a hundred thousand miles on hour; all in perfect harmony, our minds are filled with the greatest astonishment. Such objects and motions, as this, are well calculated to give us a proper idea of the stupendous works of nature; and, when seriously contemplated, cannot fail to inspire us, with the most lofty conceptions of that Being, who is the maker and upholder of all things.

The study of astronomy, tends greatly to promote morality and religion; to expand the mind, and ennoble the character of man. The thoughts and actions of men in a great measure correspond; if, therefore, they are accustomed to contemplate such sublime subject as this study presents, they will not addicted to low and vicious pursuits.

I can only allude, here, to the importance of this science as connected with some of the most useful terrestrial arts and sciences; which owe a great deal to it, for the degree of perfection to which they have attained.

From such considerations as these, it is not to be feared that this study is to much neglected, in our academies and lower institutions of learning throughout the country! But some, perhaps, think that this study is beyond the comprehension, and will not interest the juvenile mind; but a little reflection and experience might show them their error. I have often noticed that the youthful mind will soon become interested, when you speak of the various phenomena of the Solar System; such as the nature and cause of eclipses—the appearance of the moon when viewed through a telescope—the probable cause of the Sun's brightness—or the relative magnitude and distance of the planets. Or, if, on a clear evening, you direct their attention to the various constellations, which compose the fixed stars—the animals they represent, and the names of the principal stars; they will not soon forget them.

And here, I would remark, how important it is, that youths should become early interested in such studies as this; for, while they have a tendency to expand their minds, they also learn to look on the vain musements and pleasures of this world, with less importance.

Original.

TO A BOUQUET.

The dahlia, rose, the pink and thyme, In thee their beauty all combine, And from this union we can see, How loved one's do on earth agree. But sweet bouquet, I'm lonely yet, And ne'er can I that one forget, Whose snowy hands arranged thy hue, And bound thee up in ribbon blue. And then thy lovely form she wet, With crystal tears of deep regret, To know that you must fade and die, And then forgotten lonely lie. But had you seen her love and smile, And place in thee the chamomile, The sweetest herb that ev' or did grow, Upon this sinful earth below. You surely would have said I'll strive, To live and thus reflect that smile. And show to all that I may see, The sympathies she had for me. But Oh! sweet Bouquet you must fade, Your loveliness in gloom be laid, And then when with your charms you part, I'll join that sympathizing heart.

EUGENE.

The Connecticut Law.

The resolutions of censure adopted by the Connecticut Senate, against Senator Toucey, have not yet reached us. The following is a copy of the late law which passed the House by a vote of 112 to 85:

AN ACT FOR THE DEFENCE OF LIBERTY IN THIS STATE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously claim, declare, represent or pretend, in presence of any judge, commissioner, marshal or other officer of the United States, that any other person is a slave, or owes service or labor to any persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such other person from this state, shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 2. Every claim, declaration, pretence, or representation, that any person being or having been in this State, is or was a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any other person or persons, shall be deemed in all cases arising under the act, to be prima facie false and malicious: and the truth of any such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation, shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to fact directly tending to establish the truth of such claim, declaration, pretence or representation, or by testimony equivalent thereto.

Sec. 3. If upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, the prosecuting officer shall claim that such false claim, declaration, representation, or pretence, was made wholly or in part by means of any affidavit, record, or other writing, shall be admissible as primary evidence of its contents.

Sec. 4. Upon trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be

admitted in evidence of the truth of any statement so made, except as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. If upon the trial of any prosecution, arising under this act, any witness shall, in behalf of the party accused, and with intent to aid him in his defence, falsely and willfully, in testifying, represent or pretend, that any person is or ever was a slave or does or ever did owe service or labor to any person or persons, such witness shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 6. Whenever complaint or information shall be made against any person for any offence described in any section of this act, and upon such complaint or information a warrant shall have been duly issued for the arrest of such person, any person who shall hinder or obstruct a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, in the service of such warrant, or shall aid such accused person in escaping from the pursuit of such officer, shall be imprisoned one year in the Connecticut State prison.

Sec. 7. No claim, declaration, pretence, or representation that any person is or was an apprentice for a fixed term of years, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall be deemed prohibited by this act, and no such claim, declaration, pretence, or representation that any person is or was such an apprentice for such fixed term, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall render any person liable to any penalty under this act.

The Fortunes of Paskiewitch.

The cause of the high favor enjoyed by Paskiewitch, add which, unjustified by talent or success, has caused so many suppositions, is entirely owing to the fatalism which it is known is peculiar to the Russian Czars, and of which their history has given ample proof. During the occupation of Paris by the allied armies, a grand mass being celebrated on the Place de la Concorde, in honor of the Allied Sovereigns, Paskiewitch was appointed to the command of the guard of honor placed at the foot of the altar, which was elevated on a scaffolding more than forty feet high, towering above the vast crowd assembled there and visible to the furthest extremity of the Champs Elysees. It would seem that Paskiewitch, a young man then, found more interest in ogling the Paris ladies assembled there in immense numbers and in splendid toilets to witness the ceremony, for from his lofty position he beheld a well-known little actress of the Varieties endeavoring in vain to make her way to the front ranks in order to get a better view of the ceremony. Paskiewitch, with true Polish gallantry immediately descended the steps of the estrade, and offering his hand to the lady, procured her a seat on the bench reserved to the officers of the guard.

This feat achieved to his satisfaction he, was about to regain his place, when a loud crash was heard; the ill-joined boards had given away, and the three superior officers—commanders of Paskiewitch in that day's duty—were precipitated to the pavement below, whence they were borne, crushed and dying, to the hospital. Had Paskiewitch not left the place for those few moments, he too had been among the victims of the catastrophe. The story was told at the banquet given that day by the Prince Talleyrand to the sovereigns. The Emperor Alexander alone was silent amid the exclamations elicited by the good fortune of the aid-de-camp; but, on retiring from the banquet, he sent for Paskiewitch, and accosted him in his usual mysterious manner: "Providence has evidently some great design upon this man," said he, as he examined him attentively. "From what country are you?" "From Lithuania, your Majesty." "Ah, Polish—so much the better—I love the Poles. You are a fortunate man, it appears. Providence has visibly protected you this day. I love men who are fortunate. You shall enter my guard. Meanwhile, the command of a brigade of Grenadiers is vacant; it is at your service."

It is entirely from this event that the fortunes of the Marshal take their date. The luck of Paskiewitch has hitherto justified the anticipation of the Czar; but he is now an old man, and "Fortune loves not the aged," said Louis Quatorze to Villars after his disastrous campaign in Flanders. It is said that Paskiewitch is far from sharing the blind confidence reposed in him by Nicholas, and that if he accepted the command of the army of the Danube it was because he durst not refuse. No reasoning is suffered to weigh against the command of the army of the Danube it was because he durst not refuse. No reasoning is suffered to weigh against the commands of despotism, and the opposition of good sense would be deemed rebellion and disobedience. Paskiewitch, born in 1777, is nearly 80 years of age; but the Czar is satisfied. It is not a soldier he has placed at the head of his Danubian army; it is the star of Russia! He stumbers on in peace, while Paskiewitch trembles with dismay; he knows that all Russians are equal before Siberia; his name is suspended on the chances of a battle; and he is compelled to begin life anew when but a single span divides him from the grave.

The Old Soldiers.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 celebrated the 4th, at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and embraced the occasion to force their claims on Congress. Resolutions were adopted complimenting Mr. Churchwell, of Tennessee, for reporting a bill granting an additional amount of land to those who served our country in our second war of Independence. The following resolution was also passed:

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested, promptly to take up and pass, with some slight modifications, the bill reported by the committee of which Mr. Churchwell is chairman, believing that the men who defended their country in our last struggle with Great Britain, should be provided for before any other grant should be made to individuals who never served in any of our wars."

The news from the Danube.

Some further details of the news brought by the steamer America: The siege of Silistria has been raised—the Russians defeated by the Turks, and driven across the Danube.

The order of events was as follows: Siege operations were continued on 17th May, and continued until 19th June, the attack and defence being carried on incessantly, and with equal bravery on both sides.

Repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments, mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to both besiegers and besieged, Musca Pacha, the brave Turkish commander, was killed by a shell; after which Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.

On the 13th June a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals Gortschakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting the Russians were repulsed, and a Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omar Pacha and succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus reinforced, the garrison on the 15th made a sortie; a desperate hand to hand contest ensued and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded. Gen. Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other generals were killed.

The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful, and they retired, fighting a cross the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Isle of hope, and blow up the Russian siege works thereon. The Turks then brought out their guns, and erected temporary batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of fortress. The Russian battalion east and west of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river and destroyed their bridges.

The Russians at latest dates were in the vicinity of Kalatash, awaiting re-enforcements and orders. General Lipranyi's division, and several detached corps, were marching in haste from Slatina to join them.

The victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having made their appearance.

The siege of Silistria being raised, must alter the whole plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plans of the Allies. It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy.

Ere this, the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Harsova, Matschin, and Usenkitcha—and apprehensions of their advance on the Balkins is, for the present, at an end.

Russian accounts, via Bucharest, admit that operations against Silistria are suspended, but say that the siege is not finally raised. The Russians have evacuated Mogorelli and Sinnibea.

5,000 Turks have occupied Turtukai, and it was reported, but considered doubtful that the Turkish garrison of Kustschuck had crossed to Giurgevo, killed 400 Russians, and taken 9 guns.

Admirals Dundas and Hamelin issued a circular on the 7th June announcing the close blockade of the mouths of the Danube. Most of the fleet were cruising off Sebastopol, but some 6 or 8 ships were at Varna assisting in the conveyance of troops.

Transports with heavy guns having arrived, it was likely that Sebastopol would be attacked.

THE BALTIC.—There has been no news of importance received from the Baltic.

Two English steamers destroyed the wharf and some gun boats at Kemi, Gulf of Bothnia.

The English ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Kalva Karlemy, but they were attacked by the Russians, and driven back to their ships with the loss of 3 officers and 3 seamen killed, 2 officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 25 taken prisoners. Admiral Napier had sent 4 ships against the place.

All Russian pilots are sent into the interior.

The British under Admiral Plumridge have taken possession of Fornea unopposed. It was to be fortified as a station for English troops.

GREECE.—Advices from Missonghi to June 14, say that the insurrection was totally extinct at Epirus, but the Turkish troops were marching to Thessaly, where the insurgents refuse to submit.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland and Saranac were at the Piræus.

ASIA.—Safa Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Abasia.

At the latest date Schmayl was in full march upon Tiflis.

NEGOTIATIONS.—A report was current that Russia had again made peace overtures through Austria, but the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the allies from Turkey. It can scarcely be regarded as true.

A rumor is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate. He is likewise reported to be sick, and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has, however, ordered Prince Dolgorodski, Minister of war, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities, and draw up an accurate report of the position of affairs in a military point of view. This unusual mission produced a sensation at St. Petersburg.

THE LATEST.—A telegraphic despatch states that at the conference at Teschen, it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war against Russia, but would place a portion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday morning, June 24.—General Dundenburg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces of the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by the general in command.

General Loders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

From the Baltic, the report of the English loss at Kalva Karlemy is confirmed. On the 23rd ult. all the crew steamers proceed to Cronstadt; and a Stettin telegraphic despatch says: "The fleet of ap-